

THE DAILY REBEL.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!!

We wish to purchase 500,000 pounds of clean cotton and linen rags for which we will pay the very highest price in cash. Persons collecting rags, will do well to separate the white from the colored, as white rags will command higher prices than mixed ones.

Country merchants are requested to collect rags for us. Wherever quantity is purchased at a point convenient for shipment, advise us of the fact and we will direct where they are to be shipped, and forward the money for them.

Address FRANC. M. PAUL, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1863.

Lincoln's Inaugural Address.

(A TRINITY PUBLICATION)

Some of the Northern journals are drawing the inaugural address of King Abraham the First over the coals in a way which is likely to singe the woolly sheep's clothing from that bit of parchment, and to display the lank form of the wolf beneath in all its real ghastliness; in other words, the political principles, the literary merit, and the authorship of the great pronunciamento which introduced the present dynasty to power with such lofty generalities, patriotic assurances, and argo promises of peace, union and plenty, are beginning to excite that close inquiry which a too considerate prudence in the first place, and a splendid terrorism in the second, suppressed for a season on the part of the more enlightened dissenters.

It has been supposed by many that Mr. Seward wrote the inaugural address. Although the mere construction did not exhibit the rose-water rhetoric which distinguishes the labored productions of his pen, the absence of that element was attributed to an artificial disguise, whilst the rare hair splitting, the verbose non-committalism, and the plaint humor seemed to indicate, beyond a doubt, the hand of the smooth dissembler of Cayuga bridge. The last paragraph, however, is often cited as being quite the Seward, graceful and pretty; and very like it belongs to him. But by far the larger portion of the piece owed its existence, as we shall show, to a different paternity.

We have had the original copy in our hand; we examined it closely at the time, and we have read it repeatedly since, with a view to the very question of authorship. We listened attentively to Lincoln whilst he delivered it, marked his appearance and manner, and came away convinced, as we remain still, that its main purpose and idea were of his own devising—its composition the work of some person far below the rank, either in point of position or scholarship, of Mr. Seward—and only its interlinear corrections, of which there were many, due to a change of base, from Springfield to Washington.

The copy to which we refer was printed in the former city. It was brought to the Capital in that shape, and hence must have been prepared many weeks before. Submitted to the new Cabinet, who here met the President for the first time, it was subjected, of course, to severe criticism and revision; but the alterations and emendations were not so many as to require more than a single draft in manuscript, (from which it was delivered) for the original printed copy, with erasures and additions in pencil mark, and mostly in single handwriting. (perhaps of some confidential secretary,) was put into the hands of the press of Washington early on the morning of the fourth of March. Connected editorially with one of these, the present writer came to a knowledge of the facts as above stated; indeed, accident threw us in possession of the entire document for something over an hour. It would certainly have been preserved as a relic, but for the necessity (which will be understood by those familiar with typographical matters) of its disposal into small bits or "takes," as they are called, among a dozen printers for immediate use. Nevertheless we formed a definite conclusion respecting it, which we took the liberty of expressing at the time as follows:

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken." It is reported that after the war Gen. Bragg proposes having these verses incorporated in General Orders, A. and I. G. O., and that nothing but our present emergencies prevent their immediate promulgation.

The Register of Mobile urges upon the people of that city to be prepared for emergencies, and is of opinion, that with its means of home defence, the city will never be in danger of capture by the enemy. It says: The fire brigade is already organized. The French and English companies are organized. Let the Spaniards, Indians, Germans move. The refugees in Mobile are a large body, and could form at least a battalion. The hotel can turn out a full company of their own employees, the mechanics and artisans at work for the Government are a numerous and stalwart body of men. The printing offices, never behind hand in contributing to the army, can do their part, while troops of embryo soldiers are standing behind counters and desks on Dauphin street. Let me work begin, for it will be a burning shame to the patriotism of the city if by Saturday night two thousand men are not enrolled and reported to the General Commanding for defensive duty. Our compatriots in the interior must lend us their help. Mobile is the gateway to their plantations, and their firesides will be best defended in the entrenchments of Mobile.

Gen. Pemberton, at Vicksburg, recently sent Gen. Sherman a bouquet, as an evidence of good will.—Exchange.

It does not increase our admiration of General Pemberton, in the least. We are of that class of rebels, that believe the only kind of testimonial of "good-will" is to be sent to the invaders of our sacred soil, the tyrants, who would deprive us of our liberty, the cowards who would imprison and insult the women of our captive cities because they have not the manliness, the courage or the power to subdue their brothers and husbands,—is a bullet, hot as saltpetre can make it, straight to their skulking hearts.

Four proprietors of large clothing stores in Columbus, Ohio, have been arrested, and their stores closed for selling clothing to prisoners in Camp Chase.

The journals of the North may addle their wits over this bygone inaugural address. They

The Yankee Desperadoes.

We learn by a letter just received from Major Wm. J. Sykes, at Huntsville, Ala., that Colonel Hodge's regiment was engaged in the fight under Gen. Forrest, and is said to have suffered considerably. He also informs us that the Yankees, in their last raid, burned up the Military College and Female Academy at LaGrange, Ala. They also burned all the storehouses in Lightfoot, Ala., except one, and many fine dwellings near that place. They burned all the smoke houses, corn cribs and gin houses, with their contents, wherever they went. Wholesale destruction seemed to be their object. They did not, with their infantry, come much this side of Town creek, and are now said to be beyond Bear creek, below Tuscaloosa.

LAWFLESSES IN NORTH GEORGIA.—A friend writes us from Dahlonega station, that that section has been for some time past infested with a gang of outlaws, stealing horses, negroes, hogs, and in fact everything of value. A few nights ago, a party of gentleman of that vicinity, went in pursuit of the marauders, and succeeded in capturing three of them—two brothers, Farrel and the other, a man named Elrod. These three men had just returned from a thriving expedition down into the lower counties, and had stolen a negro, some horses, clothes and saddle. They had another negro with them, who escaped. Immediately after the capture of the thieves, five men came up from the country below and took them back to the scene of their first depredations, where it is hoped they will meet with summary justice.

In the course of this and the next month says the Mobile Register, the terms of service of 200,000 Yankee troops expire.

Meantime the summer season with its hot weather and low rivers comes to the rescue.

The Yazoo and other tributaries of the Mississippi will be no longer accessible to hostile gunboats and transports. Rosecrans will be pushed to feed his army when the Cumberland and Tennessee are no longer navigable,

and Bragg's cavalry breaks his railroad communications. Lee may electrify us with a stunning defeat to the enemy on the Rappahannock, and clear up the atmosphere now murky and heavy with doubt. But whatever Providence has in store for us our paramount duty stands out—it is to arm! ARM! ARM!

DEATHS IN THE 3D TENNESSEE REGIMENT.—(Col. Walker's formerly Brown's) at Fort Hudson, La., from the 6th of January, to the 15th of April 1863.

We have been permitted to copy the following complete list of deaths in this regiment, within the period above mentioned, furnished to a gentleman in this city by Dr. James A. Bowers, Surgeon of the regiment:—

Henry Batte, private Co. B, Cerberus, Jan. 26th. J. D. Knox, private Co. B, Remittent Fever, Feb. 3rd. A. J. Richardson, private Co. K, Pneumonia, Feb. 12th. J. A. Gargason, private Co. F, Typhoid Fever, Feb. 10th. N. J. Benham, private Co. L, Remittent Fever, Feb. 19th. J. H. Barnes, private Co. G, Measles, Feb. 19th. Geo. B. Biggs, private Co. B, Typhoid Fever, Feb. 25th. C. N. Graves, private Co. I, Typhoid Fever, March 6th. Wm. Tilley, private Co. A, Acute Dysentery, March 27th. James M. Vance, 2nd Sergt Co. A, Meningitis, April 8th.

On referring to the passages cited was found the following:—

"And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his house lest he die in the battle and another man take her."

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."

It is reported that after the war Gen. Bragg proposes having these verses incorporated in General Orders, A. and I. G. O., and that nothing but our present emergencies prevent their immediate promulgation.

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Z. THOMASON, Lt. Col. Comdg. Batt. Cav.

H. P. LINNARD, Lie. & Adj't.

[April 13-30]

SATE OF TENNESSEE.

John L. YARNELL, vs. SATURE CLARK, surviving partner of CLARK, McPHERSON & CO.

In Chancery at Harrison.

It appearing that the defendant Samuel Clark, is a non-resident of no State or Territory, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks, in the "Advertiser," newspaper published at Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a Chancery Court to be held at the courthouse in Harrison, on the second Monday of June next, and answer complaints of Bill, or judgment of record, which will be entered against him, and the cause set for hearing, ex parte.

R. O. JONES, Clerk.

RICHARD FITZGERALD, lost.—about three weeks ago I lost my son Richard, aged 12 years, in the face. He is absent occasionally with his master, a soldier in the camp, will exercise a favor on his distressed parents, by looking out for him, and giving any information concerning him to me at Atlanta, Ga.

May 1st THOMAS FITZGERALD.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court at Birmingham, of December term, 1863, in the case of Thomas H. Calaway, against Joseph Minton, citizen of the City of Birmingham, he having sold to the highest bidder in public outcry, etc., the entire house in Birmingham, on six months credit, with interest, situated in the following described land, in Hamilton county, to-wit: The South half of the North east quarter of Section one, and the West half of the South east quarter of Section one, all in the sectional township five, Range three, West of the Middle Meridian.

Land and security will be required, and a bond retained for sale by R. O. JONES, Ct. M. M.

April 28-29

CORN MEAL AND FLOUR.

Three thousand barrels for sale.

Each barrel 50 lbs, dark flour, and white flour.

Each barrel 50 lbs, dark meal, and white meal.

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